INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1102 — Washington, D. C. — September 7, 1946

Cool Weather Slows Crops

The unseasonably cool weather, which persisted over the greater portion of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, retarded the growth, development, and maturity of most crops, principally corn and tomatoes, the U. S. Weather Bureau has reported. Scattered frosts in the more northern and northeast sections caused some damage to corn leaves and tender vegetables. Weather conditions have delayed corn canning schedules in most packing areas, according to scattered reports received by the Association.

•

Effective September 30, CPA will not require tin mill factories to ship more than 70 percent of their total production for use in the manufacture of food cans. Previously, 85 percent of the total production of tin mills was directed into food can manufacture.

•

OPA this week increased prices to fishermen by $20 a ton for Albacore tuna and by $40 a ton for other tuna and tuna-like fishes. The action was taken by Amendment 21 to MPR 579, effective September 4.

Decontrol Action Not Clear

Late last Saturday afternoon Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson issued a statement naming the canned food items still in short supply and those which were decontrolled, effective September 1. (See INFORMATION LETTER for August 31 and accompanying special bulletin.) Following close on the heels of Secretary Anderson's release was a press statement by Price Administrator Paul Porter, which attempted to list the food products remaining under price control.

After a careful check of both statements, the ceiling status of certain minor canned commodities is not clear. For example, in the OPA list, certain mixed vegetables containing 20 percent or more corn or tomatoes were not cited, although, apparently, according to the USDA release such commodities items would remain under price control. Furthermore, the OPA press release raises a question as to the commodities under the jurisdiction of USDA for price control or decontrol purposes the term "agricultural commodities" has a "more limited" significance than in general usage. As the LETTER went to press, the Association had not been able to obtain a full clarification from either OPA or USDA as to whether or not certain canned foods still remain under ceiling price regulations, although they were not named specifically in either of the two press releases. However, as soon as a ruling is obtained concerning such items, (See *Decontrol Action Not Clear*, page 334)

Canned and Frozen Foods Still under Price Control

(Compiled from Official OPA Press Release of August 31)

Canned meats and canned meat products such as corned beef hash, tamales and stews containing 20 percent or more meat
Olive oil
Fish oils such as codfish, herring, menhaden and sardine oils
Salad oils
Mayonnaise and salad dressing
Canned fish flakes and canned fish of the following species: Salmon, North Atlantic sea herring, North Atlantic alewives, Maine sardines, tuna, yellowtail, bonito, other tuna-like fishes, pilchards and mackerel
Canned tomatoes and tomato juice, cocktail, catsup, chili sauce, puree, paste, sauce, and Italian pear shaped tomatoes
Canned corn
Canned mixed vegetable juices
Canned rhubarb
Canned mushrooms
Canned lentils
Canned yellow cling and freestone peaches, peach juice and nectar
Canned bartlett pears, other pears, pear juice and nectar
Canned apples and applesauce
Canned fruit cocktail
Canned mixed fruits
Canned pineapple and pineapple juice
Processed dry beans (including pork and beans)
Preserves, jams, jellies, marmalades and fruit spreads other than those made from berries or berry mixtures
Fountain fruits other than berries or cherries
Mincemeat
Sauce containing tomato
Spaghetti sauce
Frozen broccoli
Frozen brussels sprouts
Frozen rhubarb
Frozen turnips
Imported frozen and canned fruits except those exempted by Supplementary Order 132
Imported canned poultry
Imported canned coconut in syrup
Imported canned fruit pulp and peels
Imported canned rhubarb
Imported canned strawberries and fruits

List of Quartermaster Corps Offers to Buy

The New York Depot of the Army Quartermaster Corps has announced that it will enter into negotiations with canners in the eastern States for the following canned fruits and vegetables. Complete information concerning these contemplated purchases may be obtained by communicating with R. M. Greene, Procurement Specialist, Army Quartermaster Purchasing Office, 111 East 16th St., New York 3, N. Y.:

APPLES
238,852 cases 6/10 Standard

APPLESAUCE
67,294 cases 24/2 Fancy.
187,688 cases 6/10 Fancy.

ASPARAGUS
40,808 cases 24/1 Fancy cut spears, all green.

BEANS, GREEN OR WAX
135,111 cases 24/2 Ex. Std. Top. Std. Fancy.
349,808 cases 6/10 Ex. Std. Top. Std. Fancy.

BEANS, LIMA
16,145 cases 24/2 Ex. Std. Top. Std. Fancy.
54,420 cases 6/10 Ex. Std. Top. Std. Fancy.

BEETS
49,630 cases 24/2 Ex. Std. Top. Std. Fancy, sliced, diced, cut.
123,824 cases 6/10 Ex. Std. Top. Std. Fancy, sliced, diced, cut.
2,415 cases 24/2½ Ex. Std. Top. Std. Fancy, sliced, diced, cut.

BLUEBERRIES
42,917 cases 24/2 water pack.
32,233 cases 6/10 water pack.

CARROTS
3,477 cases 24/2 Fancy, diced, sliced.
16,584 cases 6/10 Fancy, diced, sliced.

CHERRIES, RSP
3,265 cases 6/10 Std. water pack.

CHILI SAUCE
8,291 cases 12/12 oz. Ex. Std. Top. Std. Fancy.

CORN
111,857 cases 24/2 cream or whole kernel Ex. Std. Top. Std. Fancy.
101,902 cases 6/10 cream or whole kernel Ex. Std. Top. Std. Fancy.

PEARS
1,048 cases 24/2½ Choice, heavy syrup.
2,896 cases 6/10 Choice, heavy syrup.

PEAS
14,112 cases 24/2 Ex. Std. Top. Std. Fancy.
34,334 cases 6/10 Ex. Std. Top. Std. Fancy.

PUMPKIN
2,885 cases 24/2½ Fancy, Ex. Std.

SAUERKRAUT
41,825 cases 24/2½ Fancy, Ex. Std.
132,506 cases 6/10 Fancy, Ex. Std.

SPINACH
1,815 cases 24/2 Fancy, Ex. Std.
10,902 cases 6/10 Fancy, Ex. Std.

SWEET POTATOES
32,234 cases 24/2 in No. 2, 2½ or No. 3 vacuum cans.

TOMATO CATSUP
33,428 cases 24/14 oz. Fancy.
41,386 cases 6/10 Fancy.

TOMATO JUICE
531 cases 24/2 Fancy.
35,252 cases 12/46 oz. Fancy.
17,024 cases 6/10 Fancy.

TOMATO PUREE
7,592 cases 24/2 Fancy.
31,042 cases 6/10 Fancy.

TOMATOES
138,342 cases 24/2 Ex. Std. Top. Std. Fancy.
264,800 cases 6/10 Ex. Std. Top. Std. Fancy.

Citrus Items to Be Procured

BLENDED ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT JUICE
50,000 cases 24/2 Fancy, for export.
68,000 cases 12/46 oz. Fancy, for export.
101,600 cases 6/10 Fancy, for export.
2,237 cases 24/2 Fancy, for domestic.
3,023 cases 12/46 oz, Fancy, for domestic.

ORANGE JUICE
50,000 cases 24/2 Fancy, for export.
49,491 cases 12/46 oz. Fancy, for export.
45,384 cases 6/10 Fancy, for export.
36,088 cases 24/2 Fancy, for domestic.
19,862 cases 12/46 oz. Fancy, for domestic.
125 cases 6/10 Fancy, for domestic.

GRAPEFRUIT JUICE
35,000 cases 24/2 Fancy, for export.
8,000 cases 12/46 oz. Fancy, for export.
13,056 cases 6/10 Fancy, for export.
200 cases 24/2 Fancy, for domestic.
2,627 cases 12/46 oz. Fancy, for domestic.
3,553 cases 6/10 Fancy, for domestic.

GRAPEFRUIT SECTIONS
156,354 cases 24/2 Fancy, Choice or Broken, for export.
101,530 cases 24/2 Fancy, Choice or broken, for domestic.

Oyster Standards Announced

The Food and Drug Administration has announced standards of identity for raw and shucked oysters, effective January 1, 1947. Text of the new oyster standards were published in the INFORMATION LETTER for July 13 on pages 282 and 283. They also appeared in the *Federal Register* for August 27.

Alaska Salmon Pack Report

The following table, prepared from preliminary statistics, compiled by U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, shows the pack of Alaska canned salmon, by regions and varieties, through August 24, 1946, as compared with a similar period in 1945. The figures for Western Alaska are final as of July 31, 1945, and 1946.

Districts	Aug. 24, 1946	Aug. 25, 1945
	Cases	*Cases*
Western Alaska	694,464	704,553
Central Alaska	1,700,545	2,047,176
Southeastern Alaska	412,043	1,210,115
Total	2,807,052	3,961,844
Species		
King	31,720	37,053
Red	1,035,479	1,164,376
Pink	1,206,832	1,972,640
Chum	416,582	648,023
Coho	116,439	139,752
Total	2,807,052	3,961,844

IEFC Recommended Allocation of Canned Fish for 1946-47

The International Emergency Food Council has announced a recommended revision of the international allocation of canned fish for the period July 1, 1946-June 30, 1947. Allocable supplies of canned fish are presently estimated at approximately 986.4 million pounds, from the following sources:

Country	Supplies in pounds
U. S. (production)	652,500,000
Canada (production)	165,000,000
Norway (exportable surpluses)	47,000,000
Portugal (exportable surpluses)	61,000,000
Spain (exportable surpluses)	14,000,000
Latin American (exportable surpluses)	20,000,000
Other countries (exportable surpluses)	26,900,000
Total	986,400,000

The International Emergency Food Council pointed out that canned fish supplies continue to be short of meeting world requirements in spite of the fact that substantial quantities previously recommended by UNRRA are being offered to other claimants due to lack of UNRRA funds. The recommended distribution for consumption is indicated below:

Country	Supplies in pounds
U. S.	504,312,000
U. K. and London Food Council	281,000,000
Canada	40,000,000
UNRRA or reserve	60,000,000
Belgium	16,565,000
Philippines	22,500,000
France	23,670,000
Latin America	23,578,000
Switzerland	5,670,000
Eire	2,000,000
Others	5,105,000
Total	986,400,000

Canned Poultry Statistics

The quantity of poultry canned or used in canning during July, 1946, totaled 8,314,000 pounds, compared with 7,764,000 pounds in July, 1945, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. Production in July this year consisted of 7,782,000 pounds of chicken and 523,000 pounds of turkey. The following table compares the pack by months and years:

	1944 *Pounds*	1945 *Pounds*	1946 *Pounds*
January	13,191,000	15,343,000	13,020,000
February	13,686,000	16,390,000	11,402,000
March	13,261,000	18,746,000	11,145,000
April	10,564,000	18,392,000	9,680,000
May	10,056,000	20,011,000	10,974,000
June	11,294,000	14,401,000	10,243,000
July	7,839,000	7,764,000	8,314,000
August	6,701,000	8,034,000	.....
September	6,476,000	4,759,000	.....
October	10,432,000	5,815,000	.....
November	15,449,000	8,972,000	.....
December	12,852,000	7,960,000	.....
Total	131,801,000	146,587,000	74,778,000

World Food Supplies Discussed in Report Issued by FAO

A review of world food supplies just issued this week by FAO points out that during the pre-war period an average of not more than 2,750 calories per person were available in areas containing somewhat less than a third of the world's population, and that in the United States the daily average diet represented 3,200 calories per person for the same period. The remaining areas, containing about one-sixth of the world's population, had food supplies that were between these high and low levels.

About one-half of the world's population was subsisting at a level of food consumption which was not high enough to maintain normal health, allow for normal growth of children, or furnish enough energy for normal work.

Poverty was the principal cause of malnutrition, the study emphasized. The average per capita income in every one of the countries where the pre-war food supply afforded a daily average of less than 2,250 calories per person, was less than $100 (U. S.) a year.

The survey estimates that a 100 percent increase in milk supply is needed, a 45 percent increase in meat, and a 163 percent increase in production of fruits and vegetables. The estimates are based on an assumed 25 percent increase in the world's population by 1960.

Low Caloric Countries Are Poor Markets

In effect, the report indicates that the better fed nations are, the better markets they offer for goods and services of all kinds. For example, in the pre-war period, the 12,000,000 people of Canada bought more from the U. S. than did the 120,000,000 people in the generally-less industrialized countries south of the Rio Grande.

World Food Board

The report refers to the proposed creation of a World Food Board "to ensure that sufficient food is produced and distributed to bring the consumption of all people up to a health standard. . . . If human requirements could be translated into economic demand, there would be no question of surpluses of the basic foods."

Suggested remedies advanced by the study are:

"To attempt to prevent violent ups and downs in the prices of certain farm products that enter world trade. It would carry out these stabilizing operations by holding stocks of the products involved, buying into its stocks when the world price threatened to fall too low and selling when supplies were scarce and prices threatened to go out of sight.

"The Board would establish a world food reserve adequate for any emergency that might arise through failure of crops in any large area.

"The Board would arrange for disposing of unmarketable surpluses on special terms to countries where the need was most urgent."

Prices of Dry Beans Will Be Increased, USDA States

Ceiling price increases of $1 to $1.50 per 100 pounds of dry edible beans at country shipping points were formally recommended to the Price Administrator this week by Acting Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan. Acting Secretary Brannan issued a finding, under authority of price control legislation, that existing ceilings "are impeding the necessary production of dry edible beans."

Recommended adjustments call for a $1 increase in ceilings on baby lima beans, and a $1.50 increase on each of the following classes: Pea and medium white, great northern, flat small white, small red, small white, cranberry, standard lima, pinto, pink, red kidney, blackeye, yelloweye, marrow, white kidney, and bayo.

The proposed maximum prices—basis 100 lb. net U. S. No. 1, cleaned and bagged (in 100-lb. containers) with all charges paid, in carload lots f.o.b. car at country shipping points are:

Variety	Price
Pea and medium white	$9.00
Great northern	8.65
Flat small white	9.00
Small red	9.00
Small white	9.00
Cranberry	9.00
Standard lima	10.50
Baby lima	8.75
Pinto	8.50
Pink	9.00
Red kidney	10.50
Blackeye	8.25
Yelloweye	9.25
Marrow	10.25
White kidney	11.35
Bayo	7.70

Trade-mark Law Discussed

The August issue of *Domestic Commerce*, publication of the U. S. Department of Commerce, carries a discussion of the new trade-mark law which becomes effective July, 1947. A legal interpretation of the Act also may be found in the INFORMATION LETTER for August 10, page 314.

Mobile Field Laboratories Are at Work in New York

The bacteriological mobile field laboratory of the National Canners Association is located at the Newark, N. Y., plant of the Edgett-Burnham Co., for the duration of the canned tomato, tomato juice, and corn packs in New York State. During this period, N. C. A. laboratory personnel will be available to member canners in the New York area for consultation or for such other service in connection with spoilage and other problems as would ordinarily be submitted to the Washington Research Laboratory.

Another N. C. A. laboratory group is located at the Oakfield, N. Y., plant of the Haxton Canning Co., where a study of chlorination of canning factory water supply is under way.

Cameron Is Appointed on Food Research Institute Committee

Dr. E. J. Cameron, Director of the Association's Washington Research Laboratory, has accepted appointment as a member of the Industry Advisory Committee of the University of Chicago's Food Research Institute. This Committee is under the chairmanship of Dr. Gail M. Dack, Director of the Institute, and includes research directors of a number of large corporations and other organizations in the food industry.

The Food Research Institute was set up two years ago, but its organization was completed only recently. Its aim is to coordinate present and future research facilities of the University of Chicago along lines of interest to the food industry, and problems to be studied include food processing, nutrition, food spoilage, food poisoning, and food quality. Plans call for both basic research into underlying principles and applied research into industrial utilization of basic information.

Dr. Cameron will attend on September 10 a meeting in Chicago of a special group, including several members of the Industry Advisory Committee, to discuss the future course of some of the Institute's work on subjects of interest to the canning industry.

Still Need Wage Approval to Raise Government Sale Price

Wage increases must still be approved by the Wage Stabilization Board to qualify as a basis for increasing costs on items sold to the Government, even though price controls have been removed from such items, according to information recently received from the board.

Section 204 of the Supplementary Wage and Salary Regulations of the Office of Economic Stabilization provides that no unapproved wage or salary increase may be used as a basis for increasing costs to the Government and that Federal procurement agencies shall not consider such unapproved increases in negotiating fixed price contracts. Approval of wage or salary increases to be used as a basis for increasing costs to the United States must be obtained regardless of whether the items being sold to the government have been decontrolled. Application for approval of wage increases should be made on NWSB Form 10.

Approval also must be obtained of wage or salary increases which are to be used as a basis for price relief on items which are still subject to price controls. However, an employer who puts a wage increase into effect without prior approval will not be considered to have waived his right to secure approval at a later date. (See INFORMATION LETTER for August 3, page 306).

DECONTROL ACTION NOT CLEAR

(*Concluded from page* 331)

the N. C. A. will notify all canners packing them. When OPA issued its list of items still under price control (see box, page 331), Administrator Paul Porter pointed out that "not all food, feed, and other agricultural commodities under control were included * * *. Miscellaneous minor commodities under the General Maximum Price Regulation not specifically designated here still are under price control."

Canned Milk Statistics

Canned evaporated milk production for July was 336,600,000 pounds, 22 percent less than a year earlier but 7 percent higher than the 1940-44 average for the month, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported this week. Present July production is the third highest of record for the month, having been exceeded only in 1945 and 1944. Compared with the 1940-44 averages, the levels of production of this item have gradually risen since February. Production during the first 7 months of the year totaled 1,999,900,000 pounds, a decrease of 23 percent from the same period of 1945.

July production of canned condensed milk totaled 10,200,000 pounds, 28 percent less than a year earlier but 3 percent more than the 1940-44 average. Cumulative production since the first of the year was 73,125,000 pounds, 18 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1945.

Foreign Trade Information

A comprehensive listing of references to basic published material on foreign trade was made available this week by the Department of Commerce. Copies of the report titled "Foreign Trade (Basic Information Sources)" may be obtained free from the Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or any field office of the Department.

The 46-page report gives the title, price and source of issue of many governmental and nongovernmental publications covering various phases of foreign trade. A complete listing and description of the periodic export and import statistical statements issued by the Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census, is included.

Magazines serving the foreign trade field and business organizations interested in promoting the Nation's foreign trade are also listed.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Cool weather slows crops	331
Decontrol action not clear	331
Canned and frozen foods still under price control	331
List of Quartermaster Corps offers to buy	332
Oyster standards announced	332
Alaska salmon pack report	332
IEFC recommended allocation of canned fish for 1946-47	332
Canned poultry statistics	332
World food supplies discussed in report issued by FAO	333
Prices of dry beans to be increased, USDA states	333
Trade-mark law discussed	333
Mobile field laboratories are at work in New York	333
Cameron is appointed on Food Research Institute Committee	333
Still need wage approval to raise government sale price	334
Canned milk statistics	334
Foreign trade information	334
Stephen M. Ryder dies	334
Hawaiian pineapple pricing	334

STEPHEN M. RYDER DIES

Veteran Machinery Manufacturer Well-known to Pea Canners Passes at 88

Stephen M. Ryder, 88, head of the Chisholm-Ryder Company, canning machinery manufacturers, died at Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 31, just 19 days after his 88th birthday, observed by directors and representatives of the firm who tendered him an honorary dinner on the occasion.

Mr. Ryder was well-known to early pea canners through his association with the former Chisholm-Scott Company, owners of the original patents on the pea viner. This firm later became the Chisholm-Ryder Company, with Mr. Ryder as head, and expanded its operations to cover an extensive line of canning equipment.

Mr. Ryder had an adventurous career in his early life. His father was captain of a whaling vessel and S. M. Ryder was born at sea. He followed in his father's footsteps as a whaler for some years. Later he taught in a nautical school at Nantucket, Mass. Prior to entering the canning machinery business in 1903, Mr. Ryder had been principal of a school in Washington, D. C.

He was president of the Canning Machinery & Supplies Association in 1930 and 1931, and was a member of the Old Guard Society.

Hawaiian Pineapple Pricing

The following digest of an interpretation recently issued by the Wholesale Retail Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Section of the Office of Price Administration, has been released to the Association:

Pricing of Hawaiian pineapple and pineapple juice. Maximum prices established for canned Hawaiian pineapple and canned Hawaiian pineapple juice by Section 7 to Supplementary Regulation No. 2 to the General Maximum Price Regulation for Hawaii apply to processor's sales of these commodities in the Hawaiian Islands and to sales by processors and their agents in the continental United States.

Wholesalers and retailers in the continental United States determine their maximum prices for canned Hawaiian pineapple and canned Hawaiian pineapple juice under Regulations Nos. 421, 422 and 423.